A Step in the Right Direction.

On Monday a sensible and practical meas ure of surplus reduction was introduced in the House of Representatives by the Hon. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON COWLES OF North Carolina, a Democrat. The bill repeals the tobacco tax and embodies the internal revenue provisions that constituted the last fifteen sections of the so-called MILLS Tariff bill.

fellows in whom they are interested go or from year to year without asking the ques In the ordinary course of business this tion which they long to answer. It may be measure for cutting off the surplus by cutevident to them that they have won the ting off internal revenue taxes would have hearts of these timorous youth, and yet they gone to the Committee on Ways and Means wait in vain for a proposal of marriage -that is to say, to Mr. MILLS, Mr. McMIL-Oftentimes a young man will "keep com pany" with a girl for years, driving off pos LIN, the great and only Scorr, and the two sible suitors, but never once ventur BRECKINBIDGES. But these gentlemen, the ing to come to the point, no matter architects of the recent Democratic disaster, how many may be the opportunities and have steadily refused to consider and report how great the encouragement she give him. All their acquaintances look on their any bill cutting down internal revenue sepmarriage as a foregone conclusion, and ye arate from a general measure of tariff rehe cannot muster up the courage to lay bare vision looking to free trade in the future the secret of his heart. Instead of speaking Judging from experience they would have out, he expects the girl to draw the inference that he wants to marry her. But what good put the Cownes bill into one of their already is that to her? She cannot fix the wedding surcharged pigeonholes, and that would day and engage the parson because her lover have been the end of it. acts as if he wanted her for a wife. She can only wait for the stupid fellow to take take

Mr. Cowles therefore moved to refer his internal revenue reduction plan to the Committee on Appropriations—that is to say, to Mr. RANDALL, Mr. FORNEY, Mr. BURNES, and Mr. FORAN.

It was an extraordinary motion, but fully justified by the circumstances of the situation. It involved directly a vote of want of confidence in the Southern Democrats who assumed leadership in the late Presidential campaign, and indirectly a vote of want of confidence in Mr. CLEVELAND. who recommended in his tariff message that the internal revenue be left intact.

Nevertheless, Mr. Cowles's extraordinary motion prevailed by a vote of 129 to 91. Many Democrats voted for it who voted with Mr. MILLS and against Mr. RANDALL last July. The Internal Revenue Reduction bill goes to a committee which will consider it and report it, and allow the House to vote on it, instead of blocking its progress in the interest of free trade theories.

Such a measure would at once cut down the surplus revenue by about \$30,000,000 a year, and the indications are that that is the extent to which the Government's income can be reduced with safety at the present time. It is a step in the right direction.

Thus the educational process continues although not in a manner wholly satisfactory to the discredited authors of the colossal and costly mistake of a year ago.

A Republican Judge on the Secrecy of the Ballot.

A negligence suit was recently tried in the Supreme Court in the Fifth Judicial district of this State, before Mr. Justice VANN of Syracuse, which incidentally involved an interesting question as to the secrecy of the ballot. A witness for the plaintiff when under cross-examination by the defendant's counsel was asked if he voted a particular ticket at a town meeting, a sample of the ticket being at the same time shown to the witness. The purport of this ticket was exceedingly blasphemous, as the name of God was specified thereon as the candidate for Supervisor, Christ as the candidate for Town Clerk, and the various apostles for minor town officers. The plaintiff's counsel blected to the question on the ground that the witness could not be obliged to tell how he voted, except perhaps in a suit involving the result of an election, and this objection was sustained by the Court.

On a motion for a new trial, Judge VANN very properly adhered to this ruling and delivered an opinion affirming in the most positive manner the right of the voter to keep his ballot secret, under the Constitution of this State. While it has been held that a witness may be asked for whom h voted, in an action brought to try the title to a public office. known to lawyers as a quo warranto suit, it may be regarded as tolerably certain that the courts would not comwitness to answer even in such a case. And it is perfectly clear that no disclosure as to the contents of a ballot voted by a witness can be exacted in any litigation where the question how he voted arises collaterally.

The most interesting portion of Judge VANN'S opinion is that in which he speaks as follows of marked ballots:

" It has even been held by courts entitled to great re spect that the simple provision in a State Constitution shat all elections shall be by ballot implies such absolute and inviolable secrecy as to prohibit the Legislature from enacting that the inspectors of election on receiv ing the ballot of any voter should number the sam with figures on the outside to correspond with the num per placed opposite the name of the voter on the poil list kept by the clerks of election."

This intimation tends to sustain the objections made by Governor HILL, in his message, to the proposed plan of allowing the ballot in spectors or other officers to mark the ballot of each voter before it is cast. The sugges tion that such a method would be unconstitutional is all the more significant as coming from a Judge who does not belong to the same party as the Governor.

It may be argued that if the inspectors merely mark each ballot with initials, the mark will not furnish any means of identifying any particular ballot as having been voted by any particular person. But a very slight variation in the manner of writing even one's initials may readily afford means of identification; as, for example, if a voter comes along in whose vote an inspector is particularly interested, he may vary the mark by the addition or omission of a period after each letter, or in some other equally simple way, and thus be enabled subsequently to pick out the ballot cast by that person. Indeed, we remember hearing a few years ago of a much simpler device than this, which was practised even under the existing election laws in a large city in this State. It was desired to know how the Mayor then in office voted at a Presidential election. He went into the polling place in the usual manner, and upon handing his ballots to the poll clerk they were placed upon the boxes. The officer then proceeded to put them in; and in putting in the ballot for Presidential electors he made a slight dent in it with his thumb nail. A little care in examining the ballots

when they were opened rendered it easy to

recognize that which the Mayor had voted.

Such at all events was the story, and whether true or not an occurrence of the kind is evidently quite possible.

If such a thing could happen under so good a system as we now have, how much easier it would be to violate the secrecy of the ballot by the proposed marking system

the pluck to make the momentous proposal

who confess their distress because young

So many cases of this kind have been re

enled to us in the love confessions of girls

that they must be very common. Formerly

it was the custom for the parents of the gir

to call on the young man to "declare his in

tentions," and it was followed among refined

and sensitive people even, for it was recog-

nized that her chances of matrimony would

be seriously injured if he so acted as to give

people the impression that he was her ac-

cepted lover, and yet never let her have a

chance to accept or reject him. The custom

was sensible, but, with our present notions

of delicacy in such matters, it has passe

Shall we now go further and impose or

the girl herself the disagreeable function of

asking the hesitating youth to declare his

intentions and of making the proposal of

marriage? Already the feminine instinct

very often induces the girl to pave the way

to a declaration, for it is in her heart tha

the flame of love first burns. In many deli-

cate ways she may make known her prefer-

ence so strongly that only a fool or a mor-

bidly modest man would fail to understand

her. But the same feminine instinct com

pels her to wait for him to take the practical

initiative. Even if society should allow her

to make the proposal, she would not improve

the opportunity. She demands to be asked

in marriage, no matter how clearly she may

indicate her readiness to return a favorable

answer. Mr. LABOUCHERE may make a new

law, but maidens will not obey it, however i

There is a possible remedy for the evil de-

scribed by him. It would consist in the

adoption of the French custom with regard

to marriage. That is for parents to take the

initiative, and to make the selection of a

husband for a daughter or a wife for a son

one of the most important of their duties

It is a very sensible custom, undoubtedly

for, in so grave a matter as marriage, judg

ment and experience may well be called in

to make a choice for which blind passion

Yet it is useless to talk about imitating the

French in that respect. Young people in

both England and this country will not sub

mit to such interference. They demand the

right of making the choice themselves with-

out the fettering of parental authority.

They will not tolerate go-betweens in their

love affairs, and English and American

verse and fiction sustain them in their re

fusal. The interruption of the course of true

love by anxious parents is the one great

theme of our novels, which are always on

the side of the youngsters. The harsh or

worldly-wise father and the lovesick girl

pining away because of his prudence, is the

standard plot of the novelist. Anthony

TROLLOPE used it with a hundred variations,

and millions of girls have been indignant over

his pictures of the attempts made by prac

tical-minded parents to break down the ob-

stinate will of enamored daughters. If the

child does not beat in that contest the novel

comes to an end altogether unsatisfactory

to every youthful reader. The triumph of

the girl and the discomfiture of the parents.

so false to sentiment, are necessary to the

Yet something ought to be done to save

the million of women in England and the

many thousands in New York from the fate

over which Mr. LABOUCHERE mourns. But

A Colored Blair.

itor of the Southern Leader, has issued an

open letter to President-elect HARRISON, in

which he sets forth his views on the race

Mr. MENARD enjoys the distinction of hav-

ing been the first colored man to contest a

seat in Congress. He claimed that he had

been elected from a Louisiana district in the

early days after the war. He could not con-

Mr. MENARD takes the gloomlest possible

view of the race problem. He thinks "the

South is approaching a period when all the

antagonistic forces of caste will reach

climax at which the political supremacy of

the black or white race must be decided.

In this belief competent men like HENRY W

GRADY of the Atlanta Constitution, Congress-

man WILLIAM C. OATES of Alabama, and

Senator John J. Ingalis of Kansas fully

agree. All of these gentlemen are of the

opinion that the race conflict, instead of be-

coming simpler, is really growing more

complex by the lapse of time. It is, accord-

ing to them, a war to the finish, in which

Mr. MENARD presents the following con-

"An experience of twenty-five years shows that instead

of assimilating is social and political interests the two races are drifting every year further spart from each

During a greater part of the time here re

ferred to Mr. MENARD has been a citizen of

the South. He has been an intelligent ob-

server. He should be thoroughly competent

to reach a sensible and accurate conclusion

as to the religious, social, and political ten

dencies of the two races. If he has done this in the extract given above, then the

climax he anticipates will, in all probability,

But we suspect that Mr. J. WILLIS ME

After sensibly stating it as his belief tha

special enactments and military interfer-

ence, having once been tried and proved dis-

the stronger will prevail.

clusion:

be reached.

NABD of Florida is a wag.

vince Congress of the justice of his cause.

Mr. J. WILLIS MENARD of Florida, the ed-

popularity of the story.

what shall the remedy be?

question in the South.

may be with widows.

may be unfit.

into disuse among cultivated people.

initiative himself.

We occasionally receive letters from girls

transportation and homesteads, there is no doubt but that at least 1,000,000 [colored people] could be judicious y distributed in Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska Dakota, Colorado, Nevada, California and other pol-The Proposal of Marriage. There being in England a million spinster who are not likely to get married if the old

in the Southwest during the next decade. The ame better be diverted to aid in distributing a large portion of the negroes from the South. The expenditure of \$13,000,000 would be a cheap solution of this vexes method of courtship is continued. Mr LABOUCHERS suggests that the hardship of problem. It will be better for the negroes to distribut themselves where they can command better wages an their case makes it desirable that the prej enjoy the full right of suffrage than remain in the co udice against girls proposing marriage should now disappear. As he very truly says, many young men are prevented from marrying by their timidity. They have no

tes where they are robbed of this right regard Senator BLAIR will in all probability resen this interference with his educational scheme. It will be more to his mind to in troduce a bill in the Senate incorporating Mr. MENARD's proposition. What is \$15, 000,000 in the comprehensive philanthropy

astrous failures, will not again be employed

in the effort to solve the Southern question

"If the Government could be induced to furnish fr

he proposes the following ch lution of the whole matter:

oses the following characteristic so

of Senator BLAIR? The Republican party has so educated the colored people in the belief that the Federa Government is all powerful to heal all their religious, social, and political grievance that it is not surprising to have the propos tion advanced by an intelligent colored man that the Government should furnish free transportation and free homes for 1,000,000 citizens who should furnish these things for themselves. The wonder is that Mr. MENARI omitted to specify six months' rations and s mule for each man of the 1,000,000, as well as free transportation and homes.

Our colored fellow-citizens should rely nore upon themselves.

Highly Creditable to Mr. Bayard. The Washington correspondent of the Ballimore Sun has been supposed to enjoy confi dential relations with the Secretary of State Mr. BAYARD has frequently chosen that newspaper as his medium of semi-official communication with the public. So often

has this happened during the past four year

that our esteemed namesake in Baltimor

has come to be regarded as in a certain sense the personal organ of the Secretary of State For this reason, more than ordinary in terest belongs to the subjoined passage from Washington letter to the Baltimore Sun of Monday, in which the defects in Mr. CLEVE

LAND's character are delicately treated: "Nothing is closer to the fact, than the assertion the Mr. Clarriano regarded his Cabinet officers' merely a clerks to record his will.' This is the quintessence of truth. The Administration has been his from first t ast in all its entirety; upon him is the undivided re undone. Mr. Bayand has been criticised from end t end of the land for his conduct of the State Department It was quite natural to suppose that one of his high strung and impetuous nature would have some co over his own department. But it is all a mistake. clusive of the mere routine of the State Departmen Mr. BAYARD had no more influence in directing its poli han he who pens these lines. So with every other Cabine what he should do. He called them together simply inform them what he had determined to do."

The explanation is highly creditable to Mr. BAYARD, and it will be welcomed by every friend of that distinguished and high-minded

Democrat. If it is true that Mr. CLEVELAND ha treated Mr. BAYABD merely as a clerk, denying him any control over the more important affairs of the State Department, and never consulting him in matters of international policy, the fact relieves the Secretary

of State of a heavy load. It would be pleasant to believe that Mr BAYABD is in no way responsible for the for eign policy of the United States under Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration, with its dismal record of bamboozlement, surrender tergiversation, and weak alternations of bluster and back-down.

The selection of ANTHONY HIGGINS to be Senator of the United States for the State of Delaware is an event of unusual interest, and we take pleasure in recording it. In the unfortunate concatenation which has given Delaware to the Republicans, it is a consolation that they have found for Senator a man of such ability, wiscom, and character, and that we can say that, above all other Republicans of the State, this is the one whom, for patriot reasons, we should have wished to see picked out. Nor is it by specious or showy qualities or political manipulation, that Mr. Higgins gains this distinguished prize. He is above all a sound man, faithful to his country, faithful to his principles, and faithful to his friends.

Fourteen Irishmen of Waterford have just been condemned to a month's imprisonment for participating in a demonstration in honor of the Manchester martyrs. A newspaper reporter of Limerick has been imprisoned for refusing to play the part of an informer. Ep-WARD HARBINGTON, an Irish member of Parlisment, is suffering a half year's imprisonment for attending a meeting which Ballyour has declared to be illegal. Mr. FINUCANE, another Irish member of Parliament, is suffering four months' imprisonment for attending a meeting at which another man used illegal language These incidents have occurred within the pas few days, and followed many others of the same kind that we recently spoke of. This is not the time for Irish-Americans to relax their efforts in the cause of Ireland. The men of th old sod need to be encouraged.

From the time of PENN down to that of ROTHERMAL Pennsylvania has been noted for her eminent benefactors. Among those who came later than PENN and earlier than Ro ERMAL is the excellent Mr. CHILDS, who never wearies of doing good through his incompara ble almanac and in many other ways. It is MAL that he is singled out on this occasion for

peculiar mention. According to a current description, Mr. ROTH-REMAL has a crescent-shaped mark on the back of his neck. This fact of itself would be unusual. But the crescent on Mr. ROTHER-MAL's neck shows the changes of the moon When we reflect upon the importance of the moon's changes in the regulation of every-day affairs throughout a large part of Pennsylvania, it is possible to arrive at some estimate of the peculiar usefulness of Mr. ROTHERMAL to his fellow men. During the dark o' the moor the crescent upon his neck is of a faintly bluish tint, like that of "the old moon in the arms of the new." As the moon is turning its first quarter the crescent shows with a reddish hue above Mr. ROTHERMAL's collar. During the full o' the moon his neck glows with an almost dazzling red, and this wanes with the waning

of the earth's faithful satellite until it becomes almost unnoticeable. Mr. ROTHERMAL suffers no inconveniences from these changes. The lunations of Mr. ROTHERMAL are of in estimable advantage to his neighbors. Indeed solscenstomed have they become to regulating their affairs in accordance with the changes of his neck that they make no account of the celestial moon's phases. The proper time for killing hogs is when Mr. ROTHERMAL's crescent is growing in brightness, for then the pork will swell, and not shrink, in the frying pan. Any child among his neighbors knows that it is useless to undertake to make soap when Mr. ROTHERMAL is on the wane; for, no matter how carefully the barrel of wood ashes migh be set up, and although the lys leached might be quite strong enough to bear up an egg, the soap would never "set." In the less important matters of cutting hair and finger nails the changes of Mr. ROTHERMAL's neck determine the time. The moon may be invisible for days and nights, but Mr. ROTHERMAL never goes behind a cloud, or below the horizon, and this circumstance has caused his neighbors to rely still less upon the moon and more upon him. Instead of regarding his crescent as a cross.

Mr. ROTHERMAL bears it proudly and happily, ecause of the peculiar advantages it gives him as a public benefactor.

Mr. ROTHERMAL'S neck is to him a source of

only a single regret—it does not show the lunar eclipses. It isn't the Electoral College, brethren; it is the Electoral Colleges, Each State has its own, and they are never collegiated or collected, except each by itself, at the capitals of the repective States. Together into one, united

single college they are never brought, and It is

therefore proper to speak of them in the plural That is a very good bill which Senator IVES introduced at Albany on Monday evening, providing for an increase in the accommodations f the American Museum of Natural History at Manhattan square. This Museum is one of the most valuable things in New York city, and its means of usefulness ought to be enlarged. The bill should be passed.

It is reported that Gen. HARRISON is going to Virginia to visit the land of his ancestors. and that he will stop at Harrison's Landing on the way. It seems there are a good many HARRISONS still in Virginia, and of course they are all cousins to the new President. Yet, after all, the greatest of the Hannisons is the stern old Puritan who fought under CROMWELL and took part in that memorable act which convinced the people of England that a king could have his head cut off like any other man. The present Harrison will also undoubtedly be a great cutter off of heads in his day. Let all the Democrats who have been guilty of pernicious activity as politicians—and a Democrat who has not been thus guilty is worth mighty little-prepare to meet their fate like men.

Calvin S. Brick visited the Capitol yesterday and held an informal reception in the Democratic clock room of the Senate. His visit had no special significance, but he is understood to have announced that he has no desire to manage another Presidential campaign.—Balti-more Sun.

He is a sensible man, and he sees clearly then there are no rainbows in the way.

We have no doubt that the necessary fund will soon be raised in this city for carrying out the project which Bishop Potten laid before the meeting held on Monday evening in behalf of the American School at Athens. It appears that the Greek Government has given permission to excavate the site of the ancient Temple of Apollo in Delphi, at the foot of Mount Parnassus. The oracle of Delphi was established in the very earliest times by Apollo himself. and at the period of the Homeric poems a magnificent temple already stood there. After it had been burned, 548 B. C., a still more magnificent edifice was reared on the same site The temple, which contained enormous wealth, was plundered many times by various con onerors during the next nine centuries, but it continued to flourish until its final destruction by the Roman THEODOSIUS in the fourth century of the Christian era. There is reason t believe that important and valuable discoveries may be made by the excavation of the site of the temple of this most famous of all ancient oracles, and, if the means are furnished, the work will be performed under the direction of the American School at Athens, of which Bishop Potter is an ardent supporter. The amount needed is only \$75,000, and it will doubtless be furnished at once by some of ou wonlthy citizens.

Some interesting statistics about the hu-

man heart are published by a journal which combines science and sentiment beyond most of our contemporaries. We refer to the American Queen, and the topic on which it dilates is the human heart. The surprising fact in its report is that the heart of man is larger than hat of woman and weighs more, especially as life advances. The heart of a girl and the hear of a boy are of about the same size, but the manly heart gains, so that when it reaches perfection, say at the age of 50, the area of its surface is fully as much as two square inche more than the area of woman's heart. We con less that we are surprised and rather shocked at this information; and if it proceeded from any other source, we should certainly doubt it accuracy. Yet, after all, it is not size but qual ity that ought to be regarded in hearts. So i is also with brains. A small brain, like that of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, for instance, may be far more efficacious, provided it the requisite fineness and compact ness, than a big brain, like that of Yanker Sullivan. The heart of woman is undoubtedly nobler than that of man in quality Its pulsations may not be so noisy, but they are ore intense and subtle; and thus it is the woman not only surpasses man in her power of loving, but in the elevation, the ideality, and the integrity of the moral nature. In short, women are better than men, and the statemen of the American Queen cannot be admitted as proving anything to the contrary.

The report of the Brooklyn Union for Christian Work shows that during the past year the union procured employment for 1.800 friendless men and women, and thus enabled them to earn an henest living. This was good and useful Christian work, well deserving of

ommendation. On Monday evening last, at the anniversary of the Twenty-third street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, there was a variety of exercises. including light gymnastic matches between teams of four feats with dumb bells, and work on the parallel bars in six styles. Addresses were afterward made and then thymns were sung, ending with the

Doxology.

This also was good Christian work, advantageous to the young men, who especially en joyed the gymnastic exercises, and, as one o the speakers said, it gave an example of "beau tiful completeness, providing simultaneous de velopment for body and mind, promoting true manliness, regular habits, and level temper."

A short time ago a number of our German American fellow citizens got up a plan of rais ing a fund of \$50,000 for the German Hospital from one hundred subscribers, each of them to give \$500. As soon as the books were opened checks began to roll along, and in a single day of this week. Monday last, the treasury was enriched by twenty of them. This also is good work.

The Irish-American National League-but what can we say of the millions of treasure given for the relief of Ireland? Good world again.

We could go on with the endless record o meritorious works, which is lengthening every

Our old world is improving, we think.

While enjoying the genial weather with which we are favored in this wintry menth of January, it is interesting to read of the polar experiences of the people of Lower Canada, as lescribed by the papers of the snow-clad cities of Quebec and Montreal. It is but a brief journey from New York to Montreal, yet, while the thermometer here has ranged between 35 and 45 degrees above zero, its record in Montreal has been 10 or 12 degrees below zero. Or Monday last the great ice castle of Montreal was glittering in the sun, and when the Governor-General of the New Dominion reached the city on the morning of that day 180 men in snowshoes were harnessed to his carriage. which they pulled to the hotel. There were many merry and picturesque scenes, which the people enjoyed while they were refreshed by the bracing air. The Montreal papers tell of the preparations that are being made for the great winter carnival in the early days of February. There are to be races on the toboggan slides, snowshoe matches, skating matches sleigh-driving matches, horse racing on the ice-bound river, and torchlight parades round the mountain. There is to be an electric illumination of the ice palace, which will be stormed and captured. There are to be festivals, balls, pyrotechnics, and many other romantic spectacles at the February carnival in Montreal. It is true that we have been enjoy ing genial weather in New York, but it is evident that the people of Lower Canada can also

SHAKE UP IN LAIGHT STREET. Lnother Hend Palls and Mr. Tice Gets Back

Secretary Fairchild returned to Washingto at noon yesterday, taking with him the name of the merchants' candidate for Appraiser of the Port. Before leaving the Everett House he had a final consultation with Collector Magone. Appraiser Stearns, Col. Jewell, and Treasury Agent Tingle. Mr. Tingle had been expected in town for a number of days. He arrived at a time to take Col. Tischenor' place in the conference, the Colonel being laid up with rheumatism at the Colonnade. As a result of this conference the dismissal

of Abram G. Remsen, for many years a sugar examiner, was ordered by Secretary Fairchild It took effect as soon as Mr. Remsen received the notification, which he did when Mr. Steams returned to his office. Mr. Remsen had been serving under Assistant Appraiser Moore, the Tammany man in charge of the sugar and damage allowance division. Mr. Moore was also immediately relieved from his place at the head of the division and transferred to the division of personal effects. Assistant Appraiser Tice, in charge of that division, got Mr. Moore's place as head of the sugar division, and Examiner McElwee took Remsen's place. There was a peculiar significance to this shake up. It was recalled that Mr. Tice gave place to Mr. Moore when the Tammany man was appointed to the service. It was developed during the Hale civil service investigation that Mr. McMullen transferred Mr. Tice chiefly because he would not dismiss Examiner McElwee, then also serving in the sugar division. McElwee, on the promise of Assistant Secretary Maynard that he would be protected if he told the truth, had testified before the Byrne investigation that there were gross irregularities and discrepancies in the methods of handling sugar at this port, and said things about the Sherers and Jim Burt which were not relished in the happy family of Mugwumps. Mr. Tice would not dismiss McElwee on charges of drunkenness preferred against him by Hepublican sugar examiners a number of months before, The first act of Mr. Moore when he succeeded Mr. Tice was to recommend McElwee's dismissal on the pigeonholed charges, and Mr. McMullen concurred. Secretary Fairchild gave the final approval under a misapprehension of the facts, but reappointed McElwee. There are now reports that Mr. Moore will be removed altogether.

Bupervising Appraisers Kitfield and Curren and Treasury Agents Jewell and Tingle did a heap of work about the stores in the afternoon, and among other things discovered irregularities in the damage allowances on certain cargoes of figs. There was unusual significance attached in the Custom House to Collector Magone's order that no further liqu It took effect as soon as Mr. Remsen the notification, which he did when Mr. Stearns

Another question that Secretary Fairchild will quickly decide will be the selection of a site for the new Custom House.

HIGGINS NAMED FOR SENATOR.

He Wins the Delaware Prize After a Hard

Tussle. DOVER, Del., Jan. 15 .- Anthony Higgins of Wilmington was nominated for United States Senator on the forty-third ballot in the Republican caucus at 3:30 A. M. to-day. The vote was: Higgins, 9: Massey, 6; one member has ing left the room and gone to bed. The break the five men who had stood solidly by Treat went over. Massey, who had received as as 8 votes, lacking only 1 for the nomination held 7 up to the forty-second ballot, when one of his men and the remaining Smithers man went over to Higgins, giving him the prize.

This morning the House balloted for United States Senator. The fourteen Republican members voted for Anthony Higgins, five of the Democratic members for Alfred P. Robinson, and the remaining two Research and Gray. Democratic members for Alfred P. Robinson, and the remaining two Brackson and Gray, for James L. Walcott. The division in the Democratic vote was in consequence of the inability of their caucus to agree upon a candidate. The Wolcott men insisted on pressing his name, but to this the Saulsbury men refused to agree, and finally withdrew.

The Senate balloted at 11:15 for United States Senator. The seven Democratic members voted for James L. Walcott, the two Republicans for Anthony Higgins, This makes the vote of both Houses stand: Higgins, 16: Walcott, 9: Robinson, 5.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Republican Senators

cott. 9: Robinson. 5.

Washinston. Jan. 15.—Republican Senators
are well pleased over the outcome of the caucus
in Delaware, Mr. Higgins's nomination being
the best that could have been made.

ARMS SHIPPED ON THE SAGINAW.

The Dominican Consul Says They are fo The Clyde steamer Saginaw salled late yeserday afternoon, having cleared for Dominican

ports. Minister Preston was out of town, but Secretary of Legation Charles Preston declares that with the Saginaw went 60 cases of rifles. 200 boxes Union metallic cartridges, and 4 cannon of thirty pounds calibre, which were put in B. & S., and a portion of them went to Porto Plata, while the rest were consigned to Samana for which port Consul Julia's little steamer re-cently sailed. Mr. Preston further says that these goods came from the warehouse of Hart-ley & Graham, 38 West street, and were put on drays marked "Brunner's Musical Instruments Co." An effort was made with Collector Ma-gone to have him prevent the Saginaw from Co." An effort was made with Collector magneto have him prevent the Saginaw from salling with these arms, but the Dominican Consul, Mr. Julia, had already explained to Mr. Magone that his President. M. Heraux, had ordered them for his own use, and had had them sent to out-of-the-way towns to avoid creating the suspicion that he was going to war.

Mr. Preston said the arms were sent to Porto Plata because the Haytian Consul at that point.

A. W. Lithgow, for some reason, continued to see fit to clear vessels for Cape Haytian in spite of the demands of Légitime's Government.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY

The once popular exercise of archery has suffered decline beside which that of the Boman Empire wa slight. It is said that of the many who had the craze in its most acute form, only one holds to it now, and he is so badly a victim that he actually goes deer hunting with his bow and arrow. More remarkable still, he often gets a deer. His favorite region is in the mou

Prederick Villiers, the war artist of the Lende traphic, left town last night for Toronto and Montrea where he is to lecture. He knows this world as other nen know the pockets in their oldest coats. He ha haunts and friends in all the principal cities and his talk with his friends showed that he had messed with Skobeleff, fought to rescue Gordon, seen the Czar rowned, sketched in Afghanistan and India and in way corners of the world since boyhood. He is a stal wart, sun-browned man, with a moustache and goates and a broad English accent. He was in this city seve years ago, but fancies it has greatly improved. He says it is full of picturesque spots that make his fingers iten to get at his pencils.

Only One Opinion About Rogues in Office.

From the Daily Stockholder, THE SUN prints nearly two pages of opinion and comments from prominent people in various parts of the country all relating to the recent troubles among Western railroads, and approving the plan just adopted for their settlement. Considerable space is devoted also to endorsing Tax Sus's vigorous attacks upon some of the speculative managers, and to awarding it high prais for its general course in connection with the whole sub-ject. These formal expressions of approval may be more or less gratifying to THE SUN, but really they were unneccessary in every other sense. That paper does no publish favorable commendations of itself from thos railroad officials whom it so fearlessly and so just lashed, and it had the heartlest support and the warm est approval of all others from the first. THE BUN IS ON of the very few papers that was early and correctly in formed as to the approaching settlement which has since been completed, and both his editorial and news columns have teemed with facts, logic, and criticisms that have contributed in no small degree to the success of the righteeus cause which it so ably espoused.

The Work Will Go On.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: No more important work of late years has been undertaken by any journal of our country than that so wisely and grandly pushed forward by Tok SCN in respect to rail road management. I want to congratulate you heartlis upon your efforts, and upon what has been accomplished thus far: but as "eternal vigilance is the price of lib erty." I beg you to continue in the good work with in creasing energy until the thieves and scoundrels in the management of our vast railroad enterprises are no management of our was put behind the bars of prison doors, where they can "do works meet for repentance" at their leisure.

A DEFRAUDED STOCKHOLDER.
HABILTON CLUB BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 12.

Debut of Reader Kennedy-He Gets on to

Sarsfield Kennedy, the new Reading Clerk of the Common Council, made a good impression yester day. It is voice is good, and the only thing that seemed to bother him was the name of Alderman Goets. He called it Goats Guts, and other things but finally struck if right. The Alderman beaved a cellective sigh of relief, and the word went round, "He gets on to Goets." RETURN OF AN EXPLORER.

Mr. Ogilvie Completes his Two Tears' Work in the Upper Tuken Basin.

OTTAWA, Jan. 15.—Surveyor Ogilvie, after n absence of nearly two years, returned to day from his famous exploratory trip through northern British Columbia and the Mackenzie River district. He will prepare a report for

Mr. Ogilvie has had charge of the Canadian explorations in the upper part of the Yukon sin since Dr. Dawson returned from the work in the fall of 1887. He and his party spent last vinter on the Yukon, and it was their intention last spring to carry their surveys down the river to the point in our territory where it re ceives the Porcupine River and heads abruptly westward to Behring's Sea. Then they were to ascend the Forcupine River to its headwaters, only a little south of the Arctic Ocean, and leav-ing their cances they expected then to cross the height of land to the Mackenzie River, up which they would make their way on their return

in 1887 the Oglivie party explored some In 1887 the Oglivie party explored some of the western head streams of the Yukon and traced the long Lewis River from its upper waters to the Yukon. All this region between 60° and 66° north latitude and 154° and 140° west longitude was almost as little known as much of inner Africa, and it was the topography and resources of this country to which Oglivie devoted his attention in 1887.

We have had Dr. Dawson's report of his exploration of the more eastern tributaries of

We have had Dr. Dawson's report of his ex-ploration of the more eastern tributaries of the Yukon, but only a brief preliminary notice of the work of Ogilvie, which convinced him that there were large gold deposits in the upper part of the Yukon basin. It is expected that his report will throw much light upon a very little known part of our continent.

THE COUNTY SEAT WAR. Remarkable Exhibitions of Hatred in the

TOPEKA, Jan. 15. - Brig.-Gen. Myers. who commanded the regiment ordered to the scene of war in Gray county, has arrived here to report to the Governor. He arrived at Cimarron on Sunday morning. The citizens had been under arms up to that time, and fear ful lest another deadly attack would be made. On Sunday a meeting was held, and resolutions were adopted to have the county placed under martial law. Gen. Myers proceeded by carriage to Ingalls, about seven miles further

west, and a similar meeting was held there with similar results. He found Ingalis in arms and prepared for war, but directed the people at once to lay aside their weapons.

He thinks that without the presence of the militia the two factions would have another battle, as thereis such intense feeling offinatred and revenge. All business is suspended in both towns. All trains passing through are closely watched by armed men, who fear a surprise, although such a thing is highly improbable. It is learned that both towns have ordered a large supply of ammunition. The prisoner scaptured at Cimaron were committed to the Dodge City iall, but are at present in charge of Sheriff Reynolds at Ingalis, and enjoy the freedom of the city, the Sheriff being an Ingalis partisan. Ed Brocks, one of the Ingalis men, who was shot through the body, is dying. This will increase the number of deaths to three.

HOURS FOR RUM ON SUNDAY. The Aldermen are Por It, but Drop on Al-

derman Goetz's Little Joker Christian Goetz, the Republican Alderman from John J. O'Brien's dristrict, produced in the Board yesterday a carefully constructed typewritten resolution, by which the Aldermen. s representing the people of this city, ask the Legislature to legalize the sale of beer, wine. and liquor on Sundays from noon to midnight, One of the whereases was as follows:

Whereas, From the issues of the last State campaign and the vote cast for the respective Gubernatorial can didates, it is apparent that the tendency of the peop is toward greater liberality as to matters of excise. It became clear in a moment or two that the

Board was going to pass the resolution, and Alderman Fitzsimons, when he saw that, had the presence of mind to deprive it of the pe-cullar point put into it by the astute Repub-lican who drew it up. He said:

amended.

Alderman Goetz hastily accepted the amendment, and the resolution was carried so quickly that a call for the yeas and nays came too late, and the record does not show the attitude of the City Fathers on the main question. Alderman Storm moved to reconsider so as to call the yeas and nays for the record, but the motion was lost. 19 to 4. President Arnold and Alderman Storm, Gregory, and Cowie were in favor of making the record.

HOTEL MEN SUITED.

mission's Work Made Law. The lodge room of the Masonic Temple was crowded yesterday with portly and jolly bonifaces from the cities and towns of this State. It was the semi-annual meeting of the State Association, convened to hear the report of the officers on regular business, and more especially in regard to the excise question. President Garrison occupied the chair, flanked by Vice-Presidents A. L. Ashman of the Sinclair, W. H. Sanger of Rochester, and E. L. Merrifield of the Continental, President of the City Association.

City Association.
The Excise bill, recently framed by the Commission on the revision of the excise laws, was approved, and the association determined to use its influence for the passing of the measure without alterations or amendments. The annual meeting will be held in Buffalo.

ROBBED A BANK OF \$7,600.

A Well-dressed Stranger With a Little

OTTAWA, Jan. 15 .- The Villepparie Bank at Hull, on the other side of the Ottawa River, was robbed to-day. A well-dressed strange managed to get away with \$7,600 of the bank's funds. He entered the bank presumably to make a deposit of a small amount, and while talking with the teller, who was the only em-ployee in the bank, a little girl ran in and told the teller that a priest wished to speak to him

outside.

The teller ran out, and was absent only about thirty seconds; but when he returned he found the man had gone out of the back door, and that \$7.600 of his cash was missing. There is not the slightest clue as to who sither the man or the little girl, who is believed to have been working the racket with him, is. The manager of the bank is absent in Montreal.

It Costs Money to Celebrate,

The Executive Committee in this city who have in charge the celebration of the centennial of Washington's inauguration as President of the United States have introduced a bill dent of the United States have introduced a bill in Albany asking to have Hamilton Fish, Bray-ton Ives. Walter Stanton. Gen. Louis Fitz-gerald, and Henry B. Hyde appointed as Com-missioners of the State for the purpose, and they have also asked for an appropriation of \$50,000 for their use. They also want \$125,000 for Adjt.-Gen. Por-ter's use in sending a suitable representation of the National Guard to Washington.

A Great Chance for Settlers in Utab. DOVER, Utah, Jan. 10 .- In the Sevier Valley, central Utah, men are now ploughing and boys go to school in their shirt sleeves. The

weather is clear and balmy, with very little frest and ne snow. Only one slight fall of snow frost and no snow. Only one slight fall of snow last November.
I've travelled round the earth, but have found no climate to equal this, and yet there are thousands of acres of fine Government land, surveyed and open for entry, and yet lying idle. Send good settlers along.

G. M. CLARKE.

McMillan Elected Senator. LANSING, Mich., Jan. 15 .- The Legislature this afternoon formally elected James McMillan of Detroit United States Senator, to succeed Thomas Palmer, the nominee receiving on a point ballot ninety votes. Melvin H. Ford of

joint ballot ninety votes. Melvin H. F. Grand Rapids received thirty-four votes. Costly Telegraph Service. From the San Diego Union. THE SUN has been getting long detailed re-ports of the American base ball teams in Australia, and the sceres of the exhibition games played by them. These stories are received by telegraph.

newspaper readers who eagerly peruse the accounts of the doings of our athletic representatives at the anti-podes realize the amount of labor and the expenditure of money necessary to procure the news Evidence that You've Struck Brooklyn.

Brown (on Nassau street) - Halloo, Smith, Sec 've been over in Brooklyn and rode on the elevated sinith (vigorously chewing)—Nop. Heen in Williams

borgh.

Brown-All the same. Everybedy over there chews gum nowadays.

TOUNG WOMEN WOOD SAWYERS.

They Come from Maine, and Would Bathe Haw Wood than be President. The flower of a large family in Saco Maine, is a mighty pretty girl with an oval fact and a luxuriant growth of jet black hair. She is of slim figure, with small hands and feet, a

> At an early age this young woman had a hankering for masculine pursuits. The toil that men kicked at she did as a happy release from household labor. When she was very tired she used to rest herself by sawing a lo of wood, and this way of passing her time gained such a hold upon her finally that it wasn't safe for her parents to leave anything lying around that could be sawed. The bigger he log and the tougher the better she liked it and it is said that her family found it necessary to keep fires going the year round in or der to consume the wood she sawed. It is said. and persons accustomed to telling the truth do not doubt it, that a handsome sum was realized by a thrifty gentleman, who sent the sawdust she made to Augusta for sale in the places of public resort.
>
> There is no record of just how much wood this fair young maiden has sawed in her life.

prominent nose, and a liberal mouth and chin

of public resort.

There is no record of just how much wood this fair young maiden has sawed in her life, but her fame spread and other young maidens, jealous of her, dropped their girlish ways of enjoying themselves and became wood sawyers too. The craze spread rapidly until the spectacle of young women bobbing up and down over saw bucks became as common in Maine as Blaine buttons. Every town and city had a champion sawyer in a short time, and each town and city was willing to bet that its young women could kneck the sawdust out of all the other champions.

Knowledge of this condition of things finally reached the ears of William Austin of a Boston show, and he sent his manager. Charles E. Clemens, to Maine to see some of the young women and make a contract with them. Mr. Clemens hunted around, and early one morning a few weeks ago he reappeared in Boston with a procession of beautiful girls at his heels. Heading the procession was the Saco champion, whom he introduced as Miss Saco, owing to her modesty and the conditions of the contract that her real name should not be revealed. The others he introduced as Miss Old Town. Miss Augusta, Miss Portland. Miss Bangor, and Miss Lewiston. after the places that had the honor of giving them birth and of which they were the champion wood sawyers. To say that they attracted attention in Boston would be putting it very mildly indeed. They shook up society there worse than an attack of ague, and then they came to this city. Thomas Barry of the Grand Museum was fortunate enough to secure them, and yesterday they made their first appearance there. They sat on a big platform in the centre of the second floor, between the tattood lady and the fat man on one end and the giant skeleton and the man with rubber feet on the other. Every one of the girls is decidedly pretty. In front of each of them were a red sawbuck and bucksaw, and on each one of the bucks rested a stick of pine wood. Eight or nine times a day, according to the demands of the public, these young women sawed a pie

of seeing the world.

The young women will remain at the museum
two weeks, and will saw wood there twelve
hours a day.

CONTRACTOR WEIR IN A FIGHT. He and Mr. Asheroft Have It Hot and

James Weir, a contractor, of Portchester, got into a fight in the First National Bank of hat village on Monday afternoon. He had drawn a check to the order of John Ashcroft. date roofer of Stamford, who had done some work for him. As Weir entered the bank Ashcroft was at the desk signing the check. Weir asked the teller if the check had been paid. The teller said "No." "Then I forbid its payment," said Weir. He then began to abuse Asheroft, although it is said that prior to drawing the check he had been on good terms with him. Ashcroft took no notice of Weir's language at first, but when Weir called him a bad name he told him if he were not in the bank he would knock him down. Weir said he would go outside. As Ashcroft passed out Weir followed him, and when they reached the sidewalk Ashcroft struck Weir a left-hander which felled him to the ground, cutting a deep gash over the right eye. Weir rose and rushed for his opponent, who struck him between the eyes, again knocking him down.

Weir lay still for some time, and when he was helped to his feet blood was flowing from his face. Soon afterward Ashcroft returned to the bank for some information, and Weir followed; him in, and, though hardly able to see, he again called Ashcroft a vie name. Ashcroft again struck him, but the fight was stopped by the bank clerks. Yesterday Weir remained home nursing his injuries. him. Asheroft took no notice of Weir's lan-

OUEER STORY ABOUT A DIFORCE.

Mrs. McMurdy Says She was Personated as Plaintiff and Never Sued at All. A queer story about an 1871 divorce in the Superior Court of this city was told in the papers on Marion E. McMurdy's application to Judge Dugro to have the decree set aside. She says that while she was living in the South she was personated in this city as plaintiff in a suit against John H. McMurdy. Sha says she didn't hear of it until last December. when papers were shown to her by which it appeared that she had sued through Charles appeared that she had sued through Charles T. McKay, her attorney; had testified at a reference before John C. Bushneil, had signed and sworn to her testimony, and had obtained an absolute divorce. All this she says is false. She hired no attorney, brought no suit, gave no testimony and got no divorce, and never had any evidence on which to base a suit.

She lives in Washington now. She appealed to the court through her lawyer Henry Dally, Jr. Judge Dugro resterday denied her application, giving no reasons.

cation, giving no reasons.

THEY WERE PLAYING POKER, Burnt Cork Artists Horrify a Knoxville

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 14.-A sensation was created here the other morning by the arrest of George H. Primrose. Thomas Le Mack, George Thatcher, and five other members of the Thatcher, Primrose & West Minstrels. They had retired to their private car after their performance here and sat down to a poker game, but neglected to draw the curtains. A policeman saw them and rushing for the nearest Justice, brought him to the scene. The two entered the car and placed the players under arrest. Then the Justice held court at once and assessed fines amounting in all to \$100, three-fiths of that sum being for costs.

The people of Knoxville are indignant at the

ing for costs.

The people of Knoxville are indignant at the officials' action, and it is understood some of the best citizens will subscribe \$100 to be returned to the minstrels. The latter are at a disadvantage, since they could not remain behind to fight the case without cancelling their next day's engagement.

Compelled to Hide His Grief. NEWBURGH, Jan. 15 .- Frank Holden, lead-

ng actor in the Ethel Tucker company, now in this city for a week, went on the stage last night having just received a telegram from New York which said that both his father and mother had died during the day. Holden went through his part with a heavy heart, and this morning left for New York.

121 Years Old.

ATLANTA, Jan. 15 .- There is an old negro-Henry Golding, in Leary, who claims to be 121 years old. He was 9 years old at the beginning of the Revolutionary war, belonging at the time to George Humphreys of Richmond. Va. Hums phreys sold Golding to George Heard of Au-gusta. Ga., who had owned him ten years when the emancipation proclamation was issued.

The Old Question. From the Atlanta Journal

Reginald Young (who has been very attentive during the evening)—I wonder, Miss Mabel, if you would consider me impertinent should I ask you the old question?

Miss Mabel (greatly agitated)—Oh. Reginald!
This is so sudden—I—I—yes, I will listen to you, Reginald—Well, then, have you read "Robert Elsmere?"

A Providential Escape. From the Buffalo Courier

Prof. Borus—I am so sorry you weren't here this afternoon Miss Gladys to hear my paper on Assyrian bas reliefs. The deep attention with which it was listened to for overtwo hours was quite remarkable.

Miss Gladys—Ah. sir. it was an all-wise and merciful Providence that tent me away. Otherwise I assure you I should have been here.

When the mucous surfaces of the bronchis are sore or inflamed, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant will afford prompt relief. For breaking up a coid, or subduing a dough, you will find in it a certain remedy.—iss.